R9372-2P
7/86

Refugee Reports

A Project of the American Council for Nationalities Service
815 Fifteenth Street NW, Suite 610 Washington, DC 20005 (202) 667-0782

Volume VI, Number 11 November 8, 1985

FOSTER CARE PROGRAM GIVES SECURITY AND HOPE TO REFUGEE CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS ON THEIR OWN

A few miles from Washington, D.C. in Falls Church, Virginia, a foster care program for refugee unaccompanied minors is operated by Connections, a component of Catholic Charities of Richmond that deals with the foreign-born. The Falls Church office is one of four located in Virginia and one of the many foster care programs for such minors in the U.S. The following profile of the Connections program was written by Joseph Cerquone, a free-lance writer and former staff writer for Refugee Reports. He also prepared the article on Haitians in the Current Research section.

The world has not been very dependable for 17-year-old Tilahun, an Ethiopian refugee who is alone. But the boy is sure of one thing---Mario, the teenage Salvadoran next to him who also arrived alone in the U.S., is his brother.

"Are you sure?" Tilahun is asked.

"Yes," the Ethiopian nods forcefully, comforted apparently by his easy ability to acquire siblings.

"Yes."

How long Tilahun's belief in brotherhood can last is not known. Nonetheless, officials with the refugee unaccompanied minors program at Connections are at least hopeful that the boy, as well as the 50 other minors whom they care for annually, will develop into "happy, well-balanced, functioning" individuals.

Unaccompanied Minors Receive Foster Care The program, which is funded by the U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement and administered by Catholic Charities of Richmond, provides unaccompanied minors--children who do not have relatives with them--with foster care. It is one of many government-sponsored programs nationwide which have placed over 6,000 minors, most of them Vietnamese, in foster care since 1975. Of the national total, nearly 700 minors have been reunited with relatives, while about 3,800 remain in care. The remainder are "emancipated," or at an age where they are no longer eligible, as minors, for care.

The U.S. is currently admitting 60 minors monthly.

"These kids have been through hell," Connections

IN THIS ISSUE:

A foster care program in Falls Church, Virginia helps unaccompanied minor refugees adjust to life in the United States. This month's issue features a guest article by Joseph Cerquone on the young refugees assisted by the Connections program.....1

- Recent Developments

Cambodian cases denied resettlement surveyed by U.S. embassy in Bangkok; Appropriations Committee sends bill to Senate with refugee program funds; FY 86 admissions ceiling set; Massachusetts and New York City policies affect relations with INS.....3

- Update.....10
- Current Research

Adaptation of 1980 Cuban and Haitian arrivals assessed; Massachusetts surveys attitudes toward refugees.....11

- Reader Exchange.....14
- Resources.....14

Statistics

Asylum cases filed with district directors FY 85...16

Regional Director Dennis Hunt says of the minors the Falls Church office receives.

A form Hunt devised to learn the backgrounds of arriving minors gives some indication of what that "hell" is. The document lists 15 possible "critical refugee experiences" which can befall minors prior to their escapes, and another dozen which can occur during escape or in asylum. Separation, starvation, deaths of loved ones, imprisonment, illness, coercion, and outright fear are among the experiences listed.

Hunt says that the responses his form has drawn will be studied over the coming months. Abuse, separation, death, and malnutrition appear to be "common" experiences for the minors the Virginia program sees, however. Also, Hunt says many minors tell of witnessing suicides in refugee camps, and counselors here worry that such incidents may serve as "models" for minors should they become disillusioned in the U.S.

Foster Care a Long Process Actually, providing foster care is a long process that only begins with interviewing new cases. Ineligible for adoption, which requires documented consent by parents, the minors are in the legal custody of Connections until they are 21. Prior to reaching that age, they receive a variety of services provided by the program, including the following: orientation sessions, educational programs, counselling, job placement services, and medical care. On average, the cost of caring for one minor annually is estimated to be between $8,000 and $10,000, a figure that Hunt says is reasonable, given the extent of foster care that is often required.

"Many minors come with bad teeth," he notes. "Dental care alone is expensive."

Amerasians Arrive with Disadvantage If anything, the scope of care is enlarging as more and more Amerasian minors enter the program. According to Hunt, these minors arrive "with a tremendous disadvantage" because they reach the U.S. without something which is reserved for other refugees--overseas English language training and cultural orientation.

According to federal officials, Amerasian unaccompanied minors, whose numbers constitute a relatively small share of all unaccompanied minors, head straight to the U.S. without training and orientation because it is believed that they need to be placed in foster care situations quickly, rather than remaining in refugee camps where they might be unsupervised. The officials point out, too, that this procedure is followed at the request of voluntary agencies.

In Falls Church, however, Amerasians who are alone have begun to be placed initially with Vietnamese families in order to ease their adjustment to the U.S. So far, according to Hunt, the move seems to help in the resettlement of the children.

Neglected Children Become Eligible for Foster Care Ironically, the Connections foster care program is actually seeing more children from its own backyard--specifically, from the Indochinese communities of metropolitan Washington, D.C.--than it is from abroad. Half of its current caseload involves neglect of children who, for one reason or another, have ended up living with distant or loosely defined relatives.

Unstructured and unsupervised, the children typically come to the attention of school officials first, who contact Connections in turn. If it is determined that the child is eligible for foster care, he is then reclassified as an unaccompanied minor and made available for placement.

According to a federal official, these types of placements are untypical in other foster care programs and partly reflect the "conscientiousness" of area officials in enforcing local child welfare laws.

Recently, some new options were opened for such officials. This fall, Hunt's office began running a social service program for foreign-born youth who may not qualify for services as refugee unaccompanied minors. However, Hunt says he fears that many children in the Washington area--illegal alien minors, for example--still are without programs to address their needs.

A front-page story in the October 16 Washington Post reported that at least one-third of Washington's many Salvadoran school children have emotional or mental problems stemming from the war in El Salvador, and that "the city is offering them little help" in easing their problems.

Successful Placement Can Entail Difficult Adjustment But programs don't always mean paradise. In the case of the refugee unaccompanied minors program, children

sometimes need to be placed in several foster homes before they are regarded as successfully resettled; in fact, all placements have a one-month probationary period.

The considerable adjustments minors often have to make are the reasons for the probationary approach, and also the reasons Hunt cautions that prospective foster parents should be "risk-takers, flexible, and open to change."

"They [the foster parents] are in the role of being healers," he explains. "There will be wonderful payoffs for them, but not right away."

He adds that single as well as married people have been foster parents--persons who serve as parents receive program stipends and orientation training--and he finds that a significant number of parents have been in the military.

"They saw the world that the minors come from, and have a special understanding of it," Hunt speculates.

Aside from such understanding, experience raising teenagers is also said to help foster parents care for minors, since the average age of the unaccompanied minors in the Falls Church program is 16.

Placing Unaccompanied Minors Together Aids Adaptation An even better foster care situation is considered to be the rare one where one unaccompanied minor is placed with another one who has adapted and who can look out for the new arrival.

Such is the case with Tilahun and Mario. The latter came to the U.S. in 1983 under a special humanitarian program, arriving with a fifth grade education and years of being in the midst of warfare and death.

"I saw people who had been cut into pieces that had notes on them," he remembers. "The notes said that the same thing could happen to me."

Although Mario's first experiences with the U.S. school system did not compare with those he had undergone in El Salvador, in their own way, they proved hard for the boy.

He recalls that American students were friendly, but "I wanted to talk and I couldn't." For his part, Tilahun was in a similar situation; the Ethiopian did not speak English for several months after his arrival this past spring.

Mario, however, says that the African understands more English than he speaks.

"The same thing happened to me, too," Mario recalls. "But sometimes it doesn't matter that he can't speak. I like soccer and he likes soccer. And, if he doesn't understand a word, I get a dictionary for him."

Many Overcome Obstacles For officials, bonds such as the one between these two refugees mean success. As Hunt tells it, caring for a minor until he is emancipated from the program at age 21 is not an easy task--there are the Amerasians who come ill-prepared for their new lives, and less obvious but numerous other problems associated with each case that take time to treat.

Still, the office director speaks enthusiastically when he recalls the progress of someone like Hiep, a Vietnamese boy who arrived repressed, but blossomed socially following counselling, and recently won a college scholarship.

"His development had been arrested," Hunt remembers.

He also has good things to say about Mario. "He's calmer now than when he came. At one time, he felt the need to be macho and tough."

According to Mario, who also plans to go to college, "It's good to be able to go to school and not have to worry about someone killing you."

Tilahun is nearby. "Yes," the African boy nods.

"Yes."

Recent Developments

COMPUTER SURVEY OF DENIED CAMBODIAN CASES RAISES QUESTIONS ABOUT REVIEW PROCESS

A computer survey of Cambodian refugee cases rejected for admission to the U.S. has raised the possibility that many of the 14,500 rejected cases at Khao I Dang camp in Thailand may have been denied for insufficient reasons in view of INS worldwide refugee processing guidelines.

The study, conducted by U.S. embassy staff in Bangkok, was ordered by Ambassador William Brown in response to a recommendation by the Joint Voluntary Agency there.

It represents an attempt to analyze the denied caseload to determine whether, as

many critics of Cambodian processing have argued, people have been rejected because too rigorous a standard is being applied to the Cambodians. The embassy report reviews a series of Congressional and administrative measures intended to ease the burden of proof for Cambodian refugee applicants.

These measures include a series of INS directives known as the Kamput cables, National Security Decision Directive Number 93, signed by President Reagan, and the INS Worldwide Guidelines on Overseas Refugee Processing of August 1983. The guidelines established eight categories of Cambodians who are presumed to be probable targets of persecution.

Survey Assesses Grounds for Denials While acknowledging that INS has "performed admirably," approving approximately 35,500 of 53,000 Cambodian applicants at Khao I Dang since issuance of the guidelines, the embassy report notes widespread concern that the spirit of the measures, even the letter of the worldwide guidelines, has not been followed in the cases of many of the rejected Cambodians.

The survey, while only half completed at the time of the report, lends credence to these concerns. It graded each denied case on the basis of the two dominant reasons for denials, as recorded by the immigration officers: the credibility of the applicant, and the applicant's possible past association with the Khmer Rouge.

Using this method, several groups of cases were identified whose rejections might become high priority for further review.

Worldwide Guidelines "Category" Applicants Denied Of 1,898 cases studied so far, the computer survey revealed 40 cases (180 people) who appear to have been denied solely on the basis of being "old people" or "base people," terms that refer to where people lived and whether they moved during the Khmer Rouge era. For another 123 cases (560 people), these reasons were part of the basis for denial. The report notes that applicants may not be denied solely on the basis of being "old."

Another group of rejected cases fits into several of the guideline categories of Cambodian refugees who "share common characteristics that identify them as targets of persecution." The survey identified those who were in categories which could be verified independently of the applicant's credibility and who were not denied on the grounds of Khmer Rouge connections.

There were 67 cases (291 people) in category seven, persons with close relatives in the U.S., another 8 (17 people) in category four, ethnic Chinese, and 22 (84 people) in categories two and three, former members of the military prior to 1975 and persons formerly or presently employed by U.S. or Western institutions, and persons educated in the West.

According to the embassy report, "It seems totally consistent with the worldwide guidelines to assume that, in the absence of some compelling reason to the contrary, such as some strong indication of Khmer Rouge involvement, all of the above-mentioned cases are refugees."

The report notes that there was an additional large number of applicants with a claim to category status whose claims were denied because of credibility questions in other areas.

Lifestyle and Family Relationship a Basis for Some Denials Other applicants seem to have been denied because they engaged in some normal activity in Cambodia which apparently was interpreted as evidence that they were not persecuted. The report says, "Put another way, some were seemingly refused because they did not suffer as much as others during the Khmer Rouge period." Vegetable growing, livestock tending, traveling by any mode of transportation other than walking, and treatment by a traditional healer or doctor for an illness are cited as examples of normal activities.

Applicants found to have had even a distant family relationship with someone alleged to have a Khmer Rouge connection were apparently often assumed to have benefited by that relationship. The embassy report points out that not only is guilt by association a dubious charge under any circumstances but that family ties were unimportant to the Khmer Rouge, who actually encouraged destruction of family ties.

Altogether, 60 cases (258 people) were denied solely on the basis of such lifestyle and family relationship criteria.

Denials for "Lack of Credibility" Questioned The survey identified 363 cases

Message from the Editors

We are pleased to announce that, beginning with the January 1986 issue, the annual subscription rate for REFUGEE REPORTS will be $28.00. Multiple orders will be available at $20.00 each.

The reasons for our decision to make this dramatic reduction are quite simple. Our goal is to make the important information in REFUGEE REPORTS available to those who need and want it. As resources throughout the refugee field have been stretched thinner and thinner, we know that paying the current cost for REFUGEE REPORTS has become more difficult for even our most loyal readers. We want to be sure that everyone who might benefit from REFUGEE REPORTS--from government and national voluntary agencies to small refugee community groups and concerned individuals--can afford to receive it.

While we hope to attract new readers, you, our current subscribers, are our first concern. So, no matter when you subscribed to REFUGEE REPORTS, you will benefit from this change by having your subscription extended. If your regular subscription is due to expire, for example, in March 1986, it will now be extended through September 1986 (three months at the old rate become nine months at the new rate). Multiple order subscriptions will be extended proportionately.

But we need your help. We, too, feel the effects of diminishing resources. Subscriptions have never covered more than half the costs of REFUGEE REPORTS--again, our goal has been to make information available. Thanks to the generous support of the American Council for Nationalities Service, the Ford Foundation, and Exxon Corporation, we are able to offer this new rate knowing we are unlikely to break even. But, realistically, we must increase our subscriptions significantly to make this new policy work and to assure the future of REFUGEE REPORTS. We hope you will do two things to help make this possible.

- Spread the word about REFUGEE REPORTS and its new low price. Your contacts in other organizations and throughout your community can help us reach more people, including concerned individuals and those in small organizations, schools, and libraries.

- We realize that, at the old price, it made sense for many organizations to photocopy REFUGEE REPORTS and distribute it to staff and others. It was worth the time, trouble, and expense. And we were happy to know that the information was getting to more people. But we believe that our new multiple order subscription rate makes photocopying uneconomical. We hope many of you will seriously consider the advantages of more than one subscription. You can receive two copies of REFUGEE REPORTS for only $40.00, just $12.00 more than the cost of one, and so on.

Remember, too, that your subscription to REFUGEE REPORTS will still bring you the U.S. Committee for Refugees' WORLD REFUGEE SURVEY and its Issue Paper series. We think you will agree that these alone are of significant value.

We would also like to assure you that the price change does not mean any reduction in the service we provide. To the contrary, we think we are making some important improvements. Occasional thematic issues, articles by guest writers, some longer, more analytic features, and increased coverage of current research are some of the changes we have made recently. We are also upgrading the category of mail service we use to ensure that REFUGEE REPORTS will reach you in a more timely way.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this change, or about REFUGEE REPORTS in general, please let us know. We look forward to continuing to provide you with the unique information of REFUGEE REPORTS.

(1506 people) in which the only reasons given for denial were credibility problems, some of them minor.

Using "lack of credibility" as a basis for denial raises serious questions, according to the embassy report. It asks why inconsistencies in applicants' stories are relevant to refugee status if the applicant is a category case and there is no indication of Khmer Rouge involvement.

Further, the relevance of discrepancies between accounts given by applicants during INS and previous interviews is questioned since INS interviewers instruct applicants to tell the truth and not feel bound by what they have told others. Seventy cases (271 people) were denied solely because of this kind of inconsistency.

The worldwide guidelines, the report says, do not not make explicit what degree of doubt about an applicant's credibility should result in denial. "Perhaps what one can say is that, given the clear intent of the guidelines as a whole to facilitate the granting of refugee status to Cambodian applicants, and especially to those in categories, the doubt raised by inconsistencies should indeed be major and compelling if it is to serve as a basis for denial."

Khmer Rouge Affiliation Not Clearly Defined Also noted is the lack of any "definition, guidance or common-sense test" of previous Khmer Rouge connection. The review showed broad inconsistencies in the standards used to determine whether a Cambodian applicant, in the words of the Refugee Act of 1980, "ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person..." A Khmer Rouge association described as "possible" or "non-significant" was found to be the reason for denial in 13 cases (64 people).

Of the 1,898 denied cases reviewed, the report concludes, only 23 (88 people) were denied because they were admitted Khmer Rouge or because substantiated allegations that they were Khmer Rouge had been made by other Cambodian refugee applicants.

$344.7 MILLION IN REFUGEE FUNDS IN APPROPRIATION BILL SENT TO FULL SENATE

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has recommended a FY 86 appropriation of $344.7 million for migration and refugee assistance. That level, included in the foreign assistance appropriation bill reported to the full Senate on October 31, was the full amount authorized in the foreign affairs authorization act signed into law by President Reagan in August. However, it is $51.8 million more than the appropriation recommended to the House by its appropriations committee (See Refugee Reports, Vol. VI, Nos. 8 & 9).

The migration and refugee assistance appropriation funds refugee admissions to the U.S., including reception and placement, and assistance to refugees and international organizations working with refugees overseas.

Sen. Robert W. Kasten (R-Wis.), chairman of the foreign operations subcommittee of the appropriations committee, had been expected to work for a higher level of refugee funding than the $293.0 million recommended in the appropriation bill pending in the House (H.R. 3228). On October 29, Kasten's subcommittee sent the foreign aid appropriations bill (S. 1816) to the full committee with $344.7 million for migration and refugee assistance. The committee sent the bill with that amount on to the full Senate two days later.

Cut Expected However, the whole bill reported by the committee exceeded the budget authority for foreign assistance by approximately $500 million. According to sources, Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.), Appropriations Committee chairman, has said that his committee "will be prepared to" bring the foreign aid appropriation back within its budgeted limit. If not, the Senate Budget Committee will ask the full Senate to make an across-the-board cut in the appropriation.

In any event, Hatfield has said he would not call for Senate consideration of the bill until the House passes a foreign assistance appropriation bill or there is a continuing resolution. Thus, it is unlikely that the Senate will consider the appropriation for at least two weeks.

If the two houses of Congress pass different versions of the appropriations bill, a House-Senate conference committee will have to resolve the difference before a bill can be sent to the president. Sources speculate that the final appropriation will be at the $337.9 level originally requested by

the president.

Senate Bill Earmarks Refugee Program Funds The appropriation bill sent to the full Senate earmarks funds for specific refugee assistance programs. That is, it establishes minimum spending levels for designated activities.

For the resettlement of Soviet, Eastern European, and other refugees in Israel, $12.5 million is earmarked. That is the level requested by the president and earmarked in the foreign relations authorization act.

$56 million would be earmarked for African refugee programs. Though the president's budget requested only $51 million, the authorization act included the higher level.

To combat piracy in the Gulf of Thailand, assist piracy victims, promote the rescue of refugees in distress at sea in Southeast Asia, and strengthen protection measures for Indochinese boat refugees, the Senate bill would earmark $1.5 million. That is $.5 million more than originally requested by the president, but $1 million less than set aside for antipiracy activities in the authorization act.

The earmark of $3.5 million for the International Committee of the Red Cross is also more than the budget request level, by $1.5 million, but $1 million less than authorized.

Bill Provides for Relocation of "Land Vietnamese" The appropriations committee also addressed concerns about the protection of the "land Vietnamese" now living at Site 2, a Khmer border camp two kilometers from the Cambodian border in Thailand (see Update). The bill would provide up to $2.5 million for "the orderly movement of overland Vietnamese refugees presently located at the Dong Ruk (Site 2) refugee camp in Thailand to a safe haven either in Thailand or in another location more directly under the control of the United States where they may be joined with other Vietnamese refugees."

The committee report accompanying the bill calls on the State Department to take "urgent and extraordinary steps" to move these land Vietnamese to safety.

The committee argues that special consideration and prompt action are necessary, despite possible arguments that demands for similar consideration by other refugees will result, because of the unique and life-threatening situation of the land Vietnamese.

The report cites hostility toward the land Vietnamese by the much larger Khmer population in the adjoining camp and the danger from the Vietnamese troops just across the border in Cambodia as sources of peril.

Report Calls for Measures to Protect Border Cambodians The committee report also expresses concern about Khmer refugees in Thailand, particularly the approximately 120,000 now at Site 2 within two kilometers of the Cambodian border and Vietnamese artillery based there.

The committee cites reports critical of Thai authorities' insistence that the 230,000 border Cambodians forced into Thailand by the Vietnamese offensive a year ago are displaced persons rather than refugees. As a result of this distinction, Thai officials have reportedly blocked efforts to help the refugees become self-supporting and efforts by the United States to bring about resettlement of those Cambodians with relatives in the U.S.

This apparent contradiction is attributed to the Thai fear that once the U.S. resettles those family members, the remaining Cambodians will be solely Thailand's responsibility. Thus, the Thai position is characterized by the committee as being, "If you want to take some, you have to take them all."

Based on such reports, the committee calls on the State Department's Bureau for Refugee Programs (BRP) to report on the Thai government's contribution to the care of refugees, particularly involving those areas of concern mentioned.

The committee also calls on the State Department to make the safety of the Cambodian refugees along the border a "matter of concern" to all U.S. offices with responsibilities for relations with Thailand. Specifically, the committee states that it expects prompt State Department action to achieve the relocation of these refugees to a site beyond the range of Vietnamese shelling.

Finally, the committee directs the State Department to explore the immediate

implementation of an education program, to be managed by the Thai government and the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO), to prepare the refugees along the border for eventual return to their homeland. A State Department report on such a program, with a cost analysis, is called for within six months.

Other Project Preferences Stated The committee also reiterated its support for the funding of the type of programs proposed at ICARA II (International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa), projects which would combine recovery assistance to refugees with development assistance to African host countries. Noting that no money was allocated to such projects in FY 85, in spite of Congressional intent expressed in previous reports, the committee requested that the State Department report to the House and Senate appropriations committees its plan for funding ICARA II-type projects and its justification for not having done so during FY 85.

The committee also acknowledged the early findings of the Hemispheric Migration Project on the causes and consequences of international migration for the sending countries in the western hemisphere. The project, a joint effort of the Center for Immigration Policy and Refugee Assistance (CIPRA) at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. and the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, has begun to provide information and analysis "upon which to base policy decisions of importance to the sending countries and to the U.S.," according to the report.

The committee directs that CIPRA manage the project in the future and that BRP allocate at least $800,000 of FY 86 funds for the project.

REFUGEE ADMISSIONS CEILING SET AT 67,000 FOR FY 86

President Reagan, as expected, determined that 67,000 refugees may enter the U.S. during FY 86. The overall ceiling established by the president after consultation with Congress is 3,000 lower than the ceiling first proposed by the administration (see Refugee Reports, Vol. VI, No. 10).

The regional ceilings in the president's final determination and as originally proposed are shown in the table below.

Region	Proposed FY 86 Ceiling	Final FY 86 Ceiling
Africa	3,000	3,000
East Asia		
First asylum	40,000	37,000
ODP	8,500	8,500
E.Europe/USSR	9,500	9,500
Lat.Am./Caribbean	3,000	3,000
Near East/S.Asia	6,000	6,000
TOTAL	70,000	67,000

State Department Authorizes First Quarter Movement A State Department cable to overseas refugee processing posts authorizes the movement of up to 750 African refugees during the first quarter of FY 86. They may be processed from all six priorities, except from the Sudan, where consideration of applicants is restricted to those in priorities one through five.

Movement of up to 2,375 Eastern European and Soviet refugees, from all six priorities, is authorized for the first quarter of FY 86.

For the Near East and South Asia, up to 1,500 refugees may be moved during the first quarter. Only those refugees in priorities one through four are to be considered, plus certain Iranian refugees in priorities five and six. The State Department cable further states that Iraqi Christians and Syrian Jews should no longer be considered as ethnic groups of special humanitarian concern, but that individuals may be processed on a case-by-case basis.

Administration officials made it clear in consultations with Congress that no processing of refugees from Latin America and the Caribbean would take place unless and until Cuba ends suspension of its December 1984 immigration agreement with the U.S.

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW YORK CITY CLARIFY RELATIONS WITH ALIENS, INS

Both New York City and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts declared policies in October regarding the extent of their cooperation with federal authorities in immigration

enforcement.

On October 15, Mayor Edward I. Koch issued a memorandum reaffirming a policy that New York City "has no obligation to report undocumented aliens to immigration authorities except when such aliens are engaged in criminal activities."

The Koch memorandum addresses itself particularly to the rights of undocumented aliens who may be the victims of crime, fraud, or workplace safety violations, who do not report their victimization for fear they, in turn, will be reported to the immigration authorities. The police department and department of corrections are directed to "do everything they can to assure crime victims that they will not be reported." At the same time, Koch reminds local law enforcement agencies that they are "both permitted and obligated to cooperate with the immigration authorities in apprehending aliens who are committing crimes."

Koch Says Immigration Control Not City Function In an October 25 letter to the New York Post, Koch declared, "The federal government has abandoned its responsibilities and would have you think that it's the legal duty of a clerical person in a city office to pick up the slack. Well, it is not."

The Koch memorandum does not address the issue of unauthorized immigration to the U.S., maintaining that, at the municipal level, "it is to the disadvantage of all who live in the City if some of its residents are uneducated, inadequately protected from crime, or untreated for illness."

Duke Austin, spokesman for INS, characterized the Koch policy as "dangerous and unfortunate." He said that a lot of undocumented aliens in the U.S. have not fled persecution, but rather have been involved in drug dealing and other criminal activities, including, in some cases, terrorism. "It would be dangerous to lessen enforcement potential for people who may have character backgrounds making them ineligible for admission to the U.S. under any circumstances," said Austin. He added, "They will also not be able to identify people ineligible for certain assistance programs, a load the U.S. taxpayer will have to cover."

Steps Taken to Provide Services for Undocumented Aliens Prior to 1984, some New York City aliens were discouraged from obtaining certain health services because they mistakenly applied for Medicaid coverage, for which they were ineligible, and Medicaid applications were sent to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for status checks, according to Elizabeth Bogen, director of the Office of Immigrant Affairs in the New York City Department of City Planning.

Since early 1984, however, a department of social services release form permits indigent aliens to "sign off" from applying for medicaid, allowing them full access to health care, paying what they can afford, according to Bogen.

On November 8, the immigrant affairs office is scheduled to release a pamphlet directed to undocumented aliens, informing them of the city services to which they are entitled and assuring them of the city's commitment not to report them to immigration authorities as long as they lead law-abiding lives.

Massachusetts Limits Cooperation of State Employees in Immigration Investigations An executive order signed by Governor Michael S. Dukakis on October 4 forbids employees or agents of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from assisting in investigations of citizenship or residency status unless required to do so by federal law.

The order also calls for the deletion of questions regarding citizenship and residency status from all forms relating to state benefits and services, other than those required by federal laws and regulations.

"The state has no need to know, to pry into a person's national origins," Ed Crotty, a program coordinator of the Massachusetts Office of Refugee Resettlement, told Refugee Reports. "The state considers it intrusive."

Crotty said that Massachusetts was motivated both by a civil rights concern--to eliminate discrimination based on national origin--as well as a humanitarian concern that aliens would not avail themselves of basic human services out of fear about their immigration status.

INS spokesman Austin sees the issue with Massachusetts as being over the question of who determines refugee status. "Federal law identifies who is a refugee," said Austin, "a formal procedure that has not been

delegated to the State of Massachusetts."

The Massachusetts refugee office has been trying to defuse any conflict with federal authorities over the executive order. "We don't want this to become a lightning rod," Crotty said, maintaining that "states don't enforce federal immigration laws." The order directing state employees not to condition services, benefits, and opportunities on citizenship status and not to assist in investigations of such status, Crotty points out, includes the caveat, "unless required to do so by federal statute, regulation, or court decision."

Massachusetts Legislature Considers Bill

In a related development, a bill is pending in the Massachusetts state legislature requiring the state attorney general to represent in deportation proceedings "any person residing in Massachusetts who is seeking political asylum in the United States because of a fear of persecution in his or her homeland."

On November 5, a delegation of representatives from Massachusetts civic, religious, and civil liberties groups met with the Ways and Means Committee, which is considering the bill.

Sen. Jack Backman, sponsor of Massachusetts S. 1063, said that he is calling upon the state to pick up a responsibility that should be provided by the federal government. "It is a federal responsibility," he maintained, "to afford defense for an indigent person accused of being an illegal alien." But Backman added, "The federal government is moving in the opposite direction by denying federal funding to organizations that provide legal defense for undocumented aliens."

One of the leading advocates for the bill is Professor Steven Worth, director of Northeastern University's Institute for Applied Politics. He argued that the Justice Department violates the Fifth Amendment by denying due process to certain refugees depending on their country of origin and that the attorney general of Massachusetts has a responsibility under the Fourteenth Amendment to declare equal protection of the laws--in this case the Refugee Act of 1980.

In an April 29 letter to the Ways and Means Committee, Massachusetts Attorney General Francis X. Bellotti wrote that "the attorney general does not represent private persons when they are adversaries to the government" and that other organizations, such as public defenders, would be better suited to provide such representation.

Backman said the legislation was "an extension of powers and responsibilities we have granted in the past to the attorney general to defend the civil rights of individuals who have been abused in some manner by other persons or institutions."

A spokesperson for Bellotti's office said that the attorney general vigorously defends civil rights guaranteed by the state and cited representation of Vietnamese and Cambodians subject to harassment as evidence of these efforts.

Update

° The Thai government has responded favorably to recent calls for improving the security of "land Vietnamese" and certain Cambodians in Thailand, according to State Department sources. Early November discussions between the International Committee for the Red Cross and Thai officials centered on the safety of some 4,000 land Vietnamese now at Site 2 near the Cambodian border, where 120,000 Cambodians are also located. Apparently, the land Vietnamese will be moved, before the beginning of the dry season in mid-November, to a location away from the border and from the Khmer.

At the same time, the U.S. government expressed concerns to the Thai government about the protection of Cambodians. The State Department anticipates several actions to be taken before the dry season. These will apparently include measures to maintain separation between Cambodian civilians and resistance forces in the area of Site 2. Also, the undocumented--or "illegal"--Cambodians will be moved from inside Khao I Dang to the adjacent Site 7, which will be administered by UNHCR. Undocumented Cambodians with relatives inside Khao I Dang will be allowed to remain in the camp.

° Ambassador H. Eugene Douglas resigned as U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs as of October 31. The Secretary of State has not nominated a replacement nor named an acting coordinator.

° On November 5, U.S. District Judge Robert P. Aguilar ordered the Secretary of Health and Human Services to obligate and disburse to states the full $89 million appropriated by Congress for the FY 85 refugee targeted assistance program. Judge Aguilar denied the government's motion to dismiss the suit brought by several members of Congress, California counties, and private organizations. The order supercedes a temporary restraining order issued on October 2 as well as a court of appeals stay of that temporary order.

° In September, as U.S. government interdictions of Haitians at sea reportedly increased, as many as 100 Haitians were said to have been tossed overboard by the crew of the boat they were traveling on and were presumed drowned. The claims were made by 7 of the 23 Haitians taken by the U.S. Coast Guard to Miami for medical treatment after the 40-foot sailboat was found beached on a Bahamian island with 134 still aboard. The other 111 survivors were returned to Haiti by the Coast Guard. The drowned Haitians were apparently thrown overboard when they went up to the deck from the severely overcrowded underdeck.

Earlier in September, according to the Miami Herald, some 400 Haitians in three small sailboats were caught in a two-day period and returned to Haiti by the Coast Guard and INS officials. Altogether, nearly 700 Haitians were caught at sea by the Coast Guard during a two-week period. As of September 10, another Herald article reported, 5,038 Haitians had been returned to Haiti through the interdiction program begun in 1981.

° The U.S. Senate called upon all federal agencies, including the border patrol and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), to "review their policies for handling persons potentially seeking political asylum," following the return of a merchant seaman, Miroslav Medvid, to a Soviet freighter from which he had jumped on October 24 in an attempt to defect. The Senate called upon INS to "establish clear, formal rules and procedures for its personnel and for border patrol personnel in order to prevent the forced return of any person seeking asylum." In introducing the amendment to an appropriations bill later passed by the Senate, Sen. Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-N.Y.) said, "U.S. officials...must be better educated to respond to such situations."

In testimony before the Senate immigration and refugee subcommittee on November 5, INS Commissioner Alan C. Nelson conceded that "mistakes were made" in the Medvid case and that procedures were not followed for handling defections.

At the same hearing, Irene Padoch, a Ukrainian interpreter for INS who interviewed Medvid after he first jumped ship--the only interview at which Soviet officials were not present--said that Medvid "without any hesitation" asked for political asylum before being forcibly returned to the Soviet ship.

The House subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East also held hearings on the Medvid incident November 7.

° INS has announced that deferred departure will be continued through April 30, 1986 for Ugandan nationals in the U.S. who indicate unwillingness to return to Uganda. Those Ugandan nationals whose departure is deferred and who "establish appropriate need, may be authorized permission to work," the INS announcement states.

Current Research

ADAPTATION OF 1980 CUBAN AND HAITIAN REFUGEES ASSESSED IN REPORT

Life in the U.S. is hard for Haitians, according to a recently released report funded by the National Science Foundation.

Focusing, in part, on about 500 Haitians who arrived in 1980, the report finds that nearly two-thirds are living in poverty after being in the U.S. for three years.

The study, by researchers from Johns Hopkins University, Miami-Dade Community College, and Florida International University, also looked at Cuban arrivals of five years ago.

But it is the Haitians who have been the subject of recent Congressional deliberations on immigration reform; their lack of a permanent immigration status, in the view of some sources, is related to their impoverishment in the U.S.

The study--"Three Years Later: A Report

on the Adaptation of 1980 (Mariel) Cuban and Haitian Refugees in South Florida"--suggests that much about the Haitians' condition warrants concern.

Unemployment Rate High For example, they are found disadvantaged with respect not only to Americans but also to Haitians who preceded them. Specifically, Haitians who came to the U.S. five years ago face an unemployment rate of 59 percent, three times the rate for pre-1980 Haitian arrivals.

Also, those who have jobs are poorly paid. They earn about $400 monthly, according to the report, primarily as servants, farm laborers, and unskilled, blue collar employees. Professional and managerial jobs are apparently out of reach, too--less than one percent of the Haitians who were studied had them.

"Haitians are at the bottom of the ladder in the U.S.," Fritz Longchamp of the Washington Office on Haiti commented when asked about the report.

Several Factors Hinder Haitians' Progress According to the researchers, a number of factors have kept the Haitians down, including their insufficient education prior to arrival, and the fact that most had no family in the U.S. to help them adjust.

"Immigrants who come into a setting where a significant segment of the local economy is in the hands of co-nationals" have an advantage over "those who must fend for themselves in the open labor market," the report says.

With respect to employment, for example, Cubans reportedly fare "consistently better." The report cites the fact that suitable employment has been available to "Marielitos" in Cuban-owned enterprises. But only one percent of the surveyed Haitians work for co-nationals.

Haitians' Entrant Status Affects Adjustment Five years ago, 15,000 Haitians and 125,000 Cubans formed flotillas, arrived in the U.S., and received a special temporary "entrant" status. The Carter administration devised that classification in an ad hoc fashion, and Congress was expected to grant entrants a permanent immigration status.

The Cuban entrants have been given a chance by the Reagan administration to have their status adjusted under a 1966 law that pertained initially to early waves of Cuban refugees. Lawmakers have yet to act on adjustment for Haitians, however.

Meanwhile, the report says, the entrant designation has been a hindrance to the Haitians' adjustment because it made them eligible only for late and limited aid.

To sources such as Longchamp, though, the Haitians' status is not an indirect reason for their misery.

"It's the major cause," he says, adding that some employers refuse to hire entrants because they have expired work permits.

Characteristics of 1980 and Earlier Arrivals Compared Such concerns notwithstanding, there appears to be a silver lining to the report. It indicates, for example, that the Haitians who were studied have acquired "considerable education... particularly in English," since their arrival, and nearly one-fifth "spoke English at least passably" when they were contacted.

Furthermore, it finds that the boat arrivals of 1980 were not "riff-raff," contrary to their "widely publicized" image.

"They do not differ significantly from earlier refugees in important respects," the report says, and it maintains that the Haitians who came in 1980 compared favorably to the overall population of Haiti. In making its claim, the report challenges perceptions that the Haitian boat people came from rural backgrounds or were ignorant, and it blames the "social context that received them," not the arrivals themselves, for their ensuing adjustment problems.

Recommends Government Efforts and Change in Public Attitudes What is disturbing, however, is the finding that, among boat arrivals, the Haitians have been "especially rejected and victimized" and that their image as undesirables may turn into a "self-fulfulling prophecy" unless steps are taken to improve it.

To prevent that from occurring, a very general, three-fold remedy is recommended.

First, all levels of government are asked to strengthen their efforts on behalf of entrants in the areas of language training and employment. "Creation of small-scale immigrant enterprises is a particularly urgent priority."

Secondly, the report says, public attitudes toward entrants need to change.

However, it does not present specific recommendations on how this is to be achieved.

Finally, pre-1980 refugee communities need to help speed such change. Particularly in the case of the Cubans, earlier waves are called upon to aid the "Marielitos."

Congress Considers Adjustment Some Haitian proponents suggest that the first shift in attitude needs to happen among lawmakers, particularly on the question of immigration status. Though the status issue doesn't seem to rank high among Congress' immigration concerns, interest in it grew over the summer as the Senate debated overall immigration reform once again.

Eventually, that chamber passed an amended reform bill, S. 1200, that would grant certain Haitians relief.

The House also has reform legislation that would grant relief, H.R. 3080. That bill has yet to be voted on, however.

SURVEY FINDS IGNORANCE, BUT SYMPATHY, CONCERNING REFUGEES IN MASSACHUSETTS

The overwhelming majority of Massachusetts residents are sympathetic to the plight of refugees entering the U.S., according to a public opinion survey conducted by Kane, Parsons, and Associates for the Massachusetts Office of Refugee Resettlement.

Fully 85 percent of the 500 adults polled expressed sympathy for refugees. The majority also characterized them positively, attributing to them such traits as the desire to be self reliant and to be part of the American way of life. Few respondents characterized the refugees in negative terms. Unfavorable impressions that were mentioned centered around economic issues--loss of jobs for Americans and welfare costs, for example--not the refugees themselves.

In a finding that paralleled a national survey conducted last year by the same firm on behalf of the U.S. Committee for Refugees (USCR) and funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, the public generally was found to be ill-informed about refugees; the bulk of respondents did not correlate refugee status with the attempt to flee persecution.

Earlier Poll Found Complex Attitudes The USCR survey found that attitudes toward refugees and other immigrants are not as simple as previous public opinion polling had suggested. That survey confirmed some general hostility to further immigration of all types but also showed that immigration is not an important issue for most citizens, that most adults are poorly informed about the issues, and that most favor admitting specific individuals whose descriptions are typical of refugees and other immigrants.

The Massachusetts Office of Refugee Resettlement commissioned its survey not only to assess public attitudes on the issues, but to determine what information and arguments about refugees are most likely to generate support for resettlement.

The survey found that most Massachusetts adults have had some exposure to refugees, either through media coverage or personal contact with refugees. Nevertheless, only 17 percent of respondents said they held informed opinions on refugee issues.

Like the USCR survey, the new poll found that between 71 and 85 percent of the adults questioned favored admitting each of the hypothetical foreign individuals described. Six of the seven individuals could be judged to be refugees in the technical meaning of that term, and the seventh was described as fleeing famine.

Humanitarian Arguments Generate Support The survey suggested that people can be persuaded of the value of refugee resettlement. Large majorities indicated that their attitudes toward refugees and their resettlement in Massachusetts would be favorably influenced by being exposed to certain lines of arguments. An argument that stressed the "moral and humanitarian aspects of refugee resettlement" was found particularly credible.

The most effective statements in generating support for relocating refugees in Massachusetts were those about refugees' flight from persecution. In a related finding, escaping persecution was rated the most important reason for admitting aliens to the U.S. However, most respondents do not now associate refugees with fleeing persecution. Given these results, the survey report suggests that the fact of persecution is an effective focal point for public information programs to mobilize support for refugee resettlement.

The research report concludes that "the

public is not so much hostile to refugees as uninformed about them." It adds that "the gap in the public's understanding of these issues is one that can be filled and molded to the advantage of the refugee service network."

Reader Exchange

° Citing current "great opportunities and risks" in the development of asylum law, the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights has announced that it is seeking to assist lawyers who are handling asylum cases which may be precedent setting. According to Arthur Helton, director of the committee's Political Asylum Project, the initiative is being undertaken to "maximize positive doctrinal development and avoid bad precedents" at a time when the development of all aspects of asylum law is in flux.

The committee offers to be counsel, co-counsel, or amicus in selected cases, or simply to provide technical advice. For further information about the kinds of cases being considered, contact Arthur C. Helton, The Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, 36 West 44th St., New York, NY 10036. (212) 921-2160.

Resources

Immigration reform is once again an issue receiving Congressional scrutiny. The Senate has passed an immigration reform bill (S. 1200). The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law has been holding hearings on its version of the bill (H.R. 3080).

Both bills would legalize the status of many undocumented aliens already in the U.S., but differ on when legalization would begin and on the cutoff date for eligibility for legalization. Both bills would provide for Haitian and Cuban adjustment of status.

Other important differences between the two bills involve the specifics of employer sanctions and measures to deter discrimination that might result from them.

The temporary guest worker program became the central focus of the Senate debate, as it is expected to be in the House.

This section describes a number of resources dealing with immigration issues.

NEW IMMIGRATION LAW TEXT AVAILABLE

The coming of age of the immigration law field is marked by the recent publication of Immigration: Process and Policy, a textbook by Thomas Alexander Aleinikoff and David A. Martin.

Writing in the preface, "For decades, immigration and nationality law has been something of a neglected stepchild in law schools," Aleinikoff and Martin have provided an important teaching resource to improve the study of immigration law.

The authors weave a scholarly and comprehensive pattern through the thousands of judicial and administrative precedents and hundred-year legislative history that comprise the body of today's immigration law. Included are extensive chapters on refugees and political asylum as well as on undocumented aliens.

In addition to providing nuts-and-bolts technicalities, the authors address broader philosophical, political, and humanitarian dimensions by, for example, presenting pro and con arguments by Sharon Kirmeyer and Sen. Alan K. Simpson (R-Wyo.) on extending temporary safe haven to Salvadorans in the U.S. and including excerpts of Ann Novotny's history of Ellis Island and Astri Suhrke's reflections on world refugee movements.

This 1,040-page clothbound text is available for $32.95, plus state tax, from West Publishing Company, 50 W. Kellogg Blvd., P.O. Box 64526, St. Paul, MN 55164-0526.

MANUAL FOR IMMIGRATION COUNSELORS AVAILABLE

A self-help manual for immigrants and immigration counselors has recently been published by the Center for Immigrants Rights.

The Guide to Immigration Counseling: A Step-by-Step Legal Handbook by Allan Wernick is designed particularly for paralegals and immigration counselors. The 490-page handbook, bound in a three-ring binder, gives practical guidance for assisting aliens to determine their status, to prepare applications and interviews, and to understand

relevant laws and procedures.

The easy-to-read handbook includes a question-and-answer format for problem areas, a question-by-question analysis of the most common immigration forms, and hints for developing immigration counseling skills. A section on asylees and refugees is included.

The handbook is available for $50 for individuals and libraries, $35 for non-profit organizations, plus $4.50 for postage, pre-paid, from the Center for Immigrants Rights, Inc., 48 St. Marks Place, New York, NY 10003.

NEW BOOK ANALYZES IMMIGRATION AND IMMIGRANTS

A dozen leading experts analyze the current immigrant influx into the U.S., the largest since the peak immigration at the turn of the century, in Clamor at the Gates: The New American Immigration. The book, edited by sociologist Nathan Glazer, is divided into sections treating U.S. immigration policy, economic impact and adjustment of immigrants, and future prospects.

The 337-page book is available for $10.95 (paper) or $22.95 (cloth) from ICS Press, 785 Market Street, Department 685, San Francisco, CA 94103.

FOREIGN POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF LATIN MIGRATION TO U.S. DISCUSSED

The U.S. should continue to welcome genuine refugees and legal immigrants, but needs to assert control over entry of noncitizens as "a fundamental element of national sovereignty," according to Michael S. Teitelbaum in Latin Migration North: The Problem for U.S. Foreign Policy.

The book, published by the Council on Foreign Relations, observes certain demographic shifts bearing on migration, including increased urbanization and rapid growth in the Latin American labor force. Teitelbaum relates these changes, as well as improvements in transportation and communication, to increased international migration. He also notes that refugees, undocumented migrants, and temporary workers may now comprise the majority of international migrants.

Teitelbaum recommends several steps for limiting admissions of refugees to bona fide cases and for resisting efforts that would provide asylum on the basis of nationality groups. He maintains that the U.S., as a country that "attracts large illegal migrant flows for primarily economic reasons, is inviting further abuse of refugee and asylum provisions if it offers such status to large national groupings irrespective of the merits of individual claims."

Latin Migration North is available for $4.95 from the Publications Office, Council on Foreign Relations, 58 East 68th St., New York, NY 10021.

IMMIGRATION ASSUMPTIONS QUESTIONED

Catholic Charities of Chicago examines the presuppositions underlying the U.S. debate on immigration and suggests an alternative "worldview" to spark more generous policies with regard to illegal aliens. My Neighbor, My Ally: Perspectives on Immigration, by Michael L. Budde, maintains that the concept of the nation-state has obstructed thinking about the character of migration and employment. He suggests that a concept that reflects the actual causes of migration and which provides the basis for equitable solutions would be a transnational model of the world economic and social order.

Much of the book's criticisms are reserved for last year's Simpson-Mazzoli bill, which, Budde maintains, exhibits certain nationalistic assumptions. For example, Budde holds that the provision for sanctions against employers who hire illegal aliens assumes that the only motivation for migration to the U.S. is entry into the job market, and ignores other factors such as family reunification, political persecution, and economic displacement in countries of origin. Budde says sanctions would not deter illegal immigration, but only legal, tax-reported employment. He argues that "Simpson-Mazzoli presents state and local governments with the prospect of less revenue--as the sanctions drive more workers into the underground economy--and increased expenses, as legalized workers increase their demands for social services."

The study is available for $2 from Research Services, Chicago Catholic Charities, 721 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, IL 60610.

Statistics

ASYLUM CASES FILED WITH DISTRICT DIRECTORS
FY 85

NATIONALITY*	Cumulative Received this FY	Cumulative Granted this FY	Cumulative Denied this FY	Pending Sept. 31, 1985	NATIONALITY*	Cumulative Received this FY	Cumulative Granted this FY	Cumulative Denied this FY	Pending Sept. 31, 1985
TOTAL	16,622	4,585	14,172	126,311					
AFGHANISTAN	173	57	188	68	LIBYA	87	54	20	43
CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP.)	60	44	63	34	NICARAGUA	5,025	408	4,363	1,918
CUBA**	2,684	61	565	115,658	NIGERIA	16	0	16	17
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	50	34	26	26	PAKISTAN	57	10	58	26
EGYPT	48	0	140	19	PHILIPPINES	80	29	80	47
EL SALVADOR	1,661	74	2,299	500	POLAND	976	451	737	267
ETHIOPIA	420	187	387	164	ROMANIA	142	101	70	70
GHANA	26	8	24	15	SIERRA LEONE	10	0	5	14
GUATEMALA	313	5	427	118	SOMALIA	84	22	104	27
HAITI	631	4	670	5,731	SOUTH AFRICA	21	5	14	23
HONDURAS	78	2	60	46	SPAIN	15	0	5	12
HUNGARY	64	46	66	27	SRI LANKA	46	0	52	27
INDIA	109	1	64	45	SYRIA	104	30	70	59
IRAN	2,734	2,779	2,400	791	USSR	64	26	30	32
IRAQ	75	41	202	38	UGANDA	56	15	54	54
LAOS	9	1	8	11	VIETNAM	31	13	37	23
LEBANON	314	13	425	152	YUGOSLAVIA	59	8	58	20
LIBERIA	17	2	29	18	STATELESS	8	4	14	12

* Nationalities with fewer than 10 applications pending are omitted from this chart, but are reflected in the total.

** Cuban asylum applicants who are adjusting to lawful permanent resident status under the Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966 appear as "cases otherwise closed" in this report.

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service

Editorial comments and inquiries should be sent to: *Refugee Reports*, 815 Fifteenth Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20005. All communications regarding subscriptions should be addressed to: Refugee Reports Subscriptions, Sunbelt Fulfillment Services, P.O. Box 41094, Nashville, TN 37204. (615) 377-3322.

Basic subscription rate for 12 issues per year: $75.00; Multiple-copy and special discount rates available.
Managing Editor: Virginia Hamilton; Editor: James Silk; Researcher/Writer: William H. Frelick; Editorial/ Production Assistant: Koula Hadjipanicolaou
© 1985 American Council for Nationalities Service. Rights of reproduction and redistribution reserved.

Refugee Reports

A Project of the American Council for Nationalities Service
Sunbelt Fulfillment Services
P.O. Box 41094
Nashville, TN 37204

Nonprofit Organization
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
Nashville, TN
Permit No. 349

Address Correction Requested
Return Postage Guaranteed